

SWINE POX

Swine pox, the disease occurs worldwide, is mild and often goes unrecognized. The virus is the sole member of the genus Suipoxvirus and transmitted mechanically by the pig louse, *Haematopinus suis*. Following about one week of infection animals display a slight fever and rash. Papules and pustules with scab formation resolve within three to four weeks.

How To Diagnose:



Infected piglets show slight fever and rash



Formation of papules in hairless area mainly on belly.



Pustule formation over the entire body surfaces, ears due to pox virus infection.



Subsequently whitish pustular growth seen.



Dry raised nodules on body surfaces ranging from 0.5 to 4 cm in diameter and turn into scabs



In recovered pigs dry scabs fall off leaving white scars.

Type samples to be collected :

From ailing pigs-scab materials, cut piece of affected lesions

Laboratory tests to be performed :

- i. Serological test- AGPT, CIE, ELISA
- ii. Virus isolation
- iii. PCR

Whom to Contact:

- Local Veterinarian Officer/ Field Assistant.
- ADMaC, Core Lab, AAU, Khanapara, ICARC-NEH, Barapani, CAU, Selesih, Aizaw, Mizoram
 - ◆ Dr Arnab Sen, Email : arnabsen123@gmail.com, Mob no: 08974027632,
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What will you do:

- Do not allow pigs to move out.
- Separate the affected ones from the healthy.
- Inform nearest Veterinary Doctor/Field Assistant.
- Send appropriate samples through Veterinary Doctor/Field Assistant to the nearest diagnostic laboratory/ ADMaC Core Lab-I, Khanapara for confirmation of the disease.
- Wash affected lesions with potash solution and apply antiseptic ointment.
- Clean farm premises with phenol.